The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,7022.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 78 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 26 0
——— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	„ 13 0
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per line but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BEST—January 9th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of W. J. Best, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LYNN—WILCOX—January 9th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. J. Spring, William A. Lynn, Lieutenant Gaekwar's 3rd Regiment, to Jessie S. D. Wilcox, second daughter of the late H. G. Wilcox, Esq., of Bombay.—No cards.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ROBERTS—January 3rd, at Royapooram, the wife of C. Digby Roberts, Esq., Madras Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

DEBEAUX—January 2nd, at Mannell's Road, Egmore, Louisa Maud, the beloved and youngest daughter of Mrs. and the late J. L. DeBeaux, Esq., aged 3 years, 2 months, and 11 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under small contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	31st & 4th
„ Kurrachee	„	„ Bushire	„
„ Guadur	„	„ Lingo	„
„ Muscat	„	„ Bunder Abbas	„
„ Bunder Abbas	„	„ Muscat	„
„ Lingo	„	„ Guadur	„
„ Bushire	„	„ Kurrachee	„
Arrive Bussorah	„	Arrive Bombay	„

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 Tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will sail for Persian Gulf on 17th inst., at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 7th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

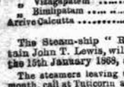
From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 26th.
„ Kurrachee on..... „ 5th and 20th.

The S. S. "COMORIN," 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Captain R. Taunton, will sail for Kurrachee, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 28th December, 1867. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	12
„ Carwar	16	„ Nimlapatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vingapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	25
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	„
„ Galle	„	„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry	„	„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Coconada	27	„ Cannanore	31
„ Vingapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Nimlapatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	2	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam-ship "RANGOON," 540 Tons, 120 H. P., Captain John T. Lewis, will sail for Coast and Calcutta and on the 15th January 1868, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neighbouring district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Bejapore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

The Steamer will call at Vingoria coming and going till further notice.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th January, 1867

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per ship "GLENDOWER," from Liverpool, are requested to send boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Worsley will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the ship *Glendower*.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Blister Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the office, 14 Meadow Street.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 30th November, 1867.

THE "GALLOWAY" PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.—These Tubes are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either one or two flues. They greatly economise the fuel, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler. They are specially adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done. These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing. They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application. W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS, Engineers & Boiler Makers, Manchester.

Makers of all kinds of Steam Engines, Machinery, Mill Gearing, Boilers, &c. &c.

SARSAPARILLA.—WILKINSON'S (Late Bridge's) Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Lable have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.—WILKINSON'S Preparations of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it. Sold in one-eight, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.—For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles by the following Agents:—

Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Pirozshah Brothers.
Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatbhoy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Walter Meiklejohn.
Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.
Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.
Madras.—Oakes & Co, Exchange Hall.
Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall.
Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre, Medical Hall.
Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.
Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghai.—H. Fogg & Co.
Cape of Good Hope.—*Grahamstown.*—Campbell & Co.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Wilkinson) Bridge & Co.
270, Regent Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment,
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro, Cotton Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	16 „	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16 „	30
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	„	32
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	16 „	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	22 „	45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3 „	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„ „	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4 „	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4 „	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6 „	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7 „	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6 „	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2 „	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per dos. 50, 55, 60, 65	0	
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakespere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	„	3
Guyots Wet End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	„	2 „ 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats	Rs.	12 8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats	„	8 8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted.		
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted.		4 12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jonvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

MILITARY AND CIVIL KIT FOR ABYSSINIA

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Warm Flannel Shirts.
½ „ Warm Lambs' Wool under Shirts.
1 „ Thick Lambs' Wool Socks.
1 „ Merino Socks.
1 One Warm Camp Rug.
1 One Solid Leather Trunk.
½ Dozen Flannel Sleeping Suits indispensable.
1 One Warm Lounging Suit.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—The Office of the Oriental Financial Association, Limited (in Liquidation), is removed from Elphinstone Circle to No. 14, Apollo Street.

WILLIAM GILBERT,
SOONDERJEE PRAGJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—With reference to the advertisement for Tenders for the construction of a new Road from the junction of the Baboola Tank Road to the North approach of the Elphinstone Over Bridge—Contractors are hereby informed that the time for sending in Tenders has been extended up to the 11th instant,

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, 2nd January, 1868.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTHOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
APOLLO STREET,
AND
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.,

And by appointment, at No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A. M.

Lockets, Broaches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A collection of views groups, and character are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS imported for sale and to order by all opportunities and on the most favourable terms that circumstances connected with Bookselling in India will allow.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Orders are not accepted for these publications on any but *Cash terms.* A subscription list has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS are sent direct from London to addresses in India.

PERIODICALS are enclosed in our weekly cases, and are despatched as they issue from The London Press.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The former can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, card-printing, &c. &c.

PICTURE FRAMING executed under particular instructions and careful superintendence.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—*Troughton and Simms, and Elliott's* Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, to meet the requirements of practical men; and also less expensive descriptions for Students and Amateurs THEODOLITES, DUMPY LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, POCKET SEXTANTS, SURVEYING CHAINS, MEASURING TAPES, and all descriptions of warranted Instruments are, at all times, available, together with the requisite adjuncts, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers, mounted or plain, Drawing Materials, &c. &c.

GENERAL AGENCY.—As General Agents Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. undertake Indents for all descriptions of Merchandize and Goods. *Catalogues of Machinery, and Complete Illustrated Catalogues of Messrs. Defries and Co.'s extensive Glassware Manufactory,* and numerous others, are available for inspection and estimate.

NOTE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. *have always great satisfaction in encouraging Cash transactions by liberal discounts, and arrangements in connection with their stock in hand or English Indents.*

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG has the pleasure to announce to his constituents and the public that he has just unpacked an extensive assortment of GOODS most of which he has selected personally at the manufacturers in Europe. Mr. N. hopes they will meet with general approval in TASTE, STYLE, and PRICE.

The articles generally consist of

An elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS.
CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, viz. LADIES COMPANIONS in great variety, POCKET BOOKS, WRITING CASES, LEATHER RETICULES, &c. &c.
BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE of the latest style and the largest collection in Bombay comprising VASES, TABLE ORNAMENTS, JEWEL BOXES, CARD PLATES, &c.
TOYS.—A great variety of ENGLISH, GERMAN and FRENCH TOYS adapted for PRESENTS to children and adults being both amusing and Instructive. PICTURE BOOKS, ARTICLES for CHRISTMAS TREES, &c., &c.

Mr. N. having priced the above very moderately hopes to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for Schools and Charitable institutions are offered a liberal discount.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NEW MUSIC for the Pianoforte, just received Songs, Pieces &c.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

PIANOS, Solid Walnut 7 octaves by Schiedmayer, of Stuttgart.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—A fresh Arrival of TRICHINOPOLY and PONDICHERRY Cheroots.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

A New and Choice Assortment of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS of great variety.
BRIAR WOOD Pipes.
MEERSCHAUM BOWLS with CHERRY WOOD STEM and TOBACCO POUCH fitted in strong leather case.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS by every Mail Steamer:—
HAMS.
BACON.
CHEESE.
Stilton.
Double Gloster.
Cheddar.
Swiss.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.—A Fourth Distribution of the Assets of this Company, at the rate of Rupees one hundred and fifty per Share, will be payable at the Office of THE LONDON ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED), on and after the 10th day of January 1868, upon the production of Share Certificates properly endorsed.

A. E. ASHLEY,
HEERJEE JEHANGEER,
Liquidators,
Eastern Insurance Company.

Bombay, 30th December, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.

Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an extensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FANCY CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS and Sundries, which they will sell off (*for cash only*) at considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they trust it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from outstations accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs. R. & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.

22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

GOOD NEWS FROM HOME.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected by himself from the best Manufacturers in England and the Continent, and from the superior quality of texture and design he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed.

He respectfully invites his constituents and the Public in general to judge for themselves of the above fact.

SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BLACK CLOTH FOR DRESS AND FROCK COATS which for quality, cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A Splendid assortment of fancy silk mixed Coatings.
Do do. do. do. do. Trouserings
Black, Blue, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Best Black Silks and fancy Velvet for Vestings.
Black and White Silk Moirce Antique for do.
Best White, and colored diamond quiltings for do.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves, best quality.
THE NEW REGULATION PATROL JACKET.
MILITARY, NAVAL AND CIVIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

A. A. is determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure the satisfaction of his numerous customers.

REQUISITES FOR ABYSSINIA.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF, DRAB COATS, LEGGINGS AND CAPS, Rs. 35,
Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. En route the Coat can be used to sleep on, to prevent damp;

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HATS
The Undress Air Chamber Forage Cap, the Bombay Staff Corps Helmets, Leather bound; the Brisbane, Celestial and Oriental Chamber Hats, and a variety of other Hats and Balmoral Caps.

A. ALLAN, 17 Apollo Street.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
(Next to Messrs. FORBES & Co.)

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the Firm of
ROGERS & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
NOW DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

THE business being specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and the manufacture of pure drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to insure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

The long attention which the manager has devoted to the fitting up of MEDICINE CHESTS in this country will enable D. S. K. & Co. to offer a selection of these invaluable requisites more varied than any hitherto available; and the little book supplied with each Chest (D. S. K.'s Medicine Chest Companion) will fully explain the use of each remedy.

AERATED WATERS.—An inspection of their manufactory is invited. An improvement has been introduced by which uniformity of pressure is ensured, and escape of gas while bottling prevented.

Filtration, treatment with Charcoal and *tempering of the* water, are carefully provided for.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS.—D. S. K. & Co have been entrusted with the Agency for Messrs. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s Biscuits, regular supplies of which are received Overland. The various Foods, Cocoas, &c. from time to time recommended are always kept in stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—These being specially for invalids' use are necessarily of the choicest qualities. A list of the brands in stock will from time to time be issued.

PERFUMERY, and Sundries strictly connected with Medicine are kept only of the very finest qualities.

The attention of suburban residents is respectfully called to the following Post Office arrangements which will facilitate and expedite the execution of any orders that may be sent to D. S. K. & Co. from Byculla, Malabar Hill, Parell, Mazagon, Colaba, &c. Prescriptions transmitted in this manner will be dispensed and forwarded *a once.*

Prepaid Letters posted in any Street letter box in these districts.

Before 7-45 A. M. will be livered in the Fort at 10 A. M.
Do. 9-45 do. do. do. do. 11-30 do.
Do. 11-15 do. do. do. do. 12-30 P.M.
Do. 12-15 P. M. do. do. do. 2 do.
Do. 4-45 do. do. do. do. 5 do.
Do. 7-45 do. do. do. do. 8 A. M.

The manager trusts that those to whom he was known as a member of ROGERS and Co.'s firm will continue to favor him with their patronage, and begs to assure them that their wants shall always meet with the same attention as he formerly gave them in that business.

5, Elphinstone Circle; next to Messrs. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

REDWOOD PREPARED BOARDS for Flooring, &c.
52,749 feet 6 by ¾ inch, tongued and grooved
101,248 feet 6 by ¾ inch, do. do. and beaded;
expected to arrive early in February per ship "Turkish Empire." Apply personally to PEEL, CASSELS & Co.
Forbes Street, 7th January, 1868.

TO IMPORTERS AND MERCHANTS.

G. L. DE SAN & EM. DIETZ, Commission Merchants, Brussels, Belgium, Supply IRON, IRONWORK, and MACHINERY, WIRE, NAILS, ZINC, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, CANDLES, PRINTING PAPER, and all articles of Belgium Manufacture.

Orders, accompanied by a remittance for approximate value, promptly executed, and every information furnished upon application. All articles, except Window Glass, quoted f. o. b. in the Thames.

NOTICE.

CONFIRMATORY of our recent announcement, we have the pleasure to inform our Friends and Constituents in Western India, that we have RECOMMENCED BUSINESS IN THIS CITY, and that our OFFICES are situated in DEAN LANE, Bombay, where communications should be addressed us.

We beg also to notify that Mr. JOHN EDWARD BODGER is authorized to sign our Firm from this date until further no tice.

Bombay, 31st December 1867.

CUTLER PALMER & Co.,
(of London and Bordeaux.)

WITH reference to the foregoing, we beg to announce that in addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCIES of the following WELL-KNOWN LONDON HOUSES, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—

GREEN & Co., Iron Merchants.—Manufacturers of Iron Bar; Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, also Welsh Iron, Galvanized and Corrugated Sheets.

THE PATENT NUT AND BOLT COMPANY.—Manufacturers of the Patent Cotton Bale Lock-tie. (we call special attention to this invention as economically superseding the rope bands now in use), Rivets, Coach Screws and Bolts, Set Pins, &c.

BUNNETT & Co.—Manufacturers of Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.—Manufacturers of Fire, Garden and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps, (obtained latest Medals)

S. B. REGD.—Fine Art Pictures, Engravings, and Photographs.

SIR W. BURNETT & Co.—Manufacturers of Disinfecting Fluids for preserving Timber, Canvas, Linen, &c. from Mildew, Rot, and the Ravages of White Ants. (Railway Companies and Ship owners are invited to ascertain particulars of the above)

COPLAND & Co.—Wholesale Preserved Provision Merchants. This house is second to none in their particular line of business. We specially invite Indents for their goods.

HOLGATE & Co.—Manufacturers in Leather, of Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Laces, Rope, Cord, Gas Band, and Vulcanized Indian Rubber Suction Hose and Bands. This firm's specialities in Leather are worth attention. (*Samples on show.*)

MOULE & Co., (LIMITED).—Manufacturers of the PATENT EARTH CLOSET or COMMODE, for which the Government of India recently awarded Mr. MOULE the sum of £500 in testimony of their great appreciation of the invention. These CLOSETS are PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR INDIAN REQUIREMENTS; their action is most simple, and can be easily arranged by native servants. They effectually remedy all the evils arising from the ordinary Commodes, and are constructed upon the well-known properties of earth as a deodorising agent,—a SEVEN QUANTITY of earth destroying all smell and entirely preventing noxious vapours and other discomforts. Fifty of these Earth Closets as a first instalment are now on the way. SAMPLE CLOSETS will be landed very shortly. It is impossible to describe within the limits of an advertisement the marvellously simple mechanical contrivance by which these Commodes entirely do away with all nuisance. They can be fitted to accommodate HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, HOTELS, as easily as for use in a private family. Her Majesty's Government have now caused them to be introduced into all the principal Military Stations and Hospitals in England.

The Rev. Henry Moule, the inventor, has just received from the Indian Government a gratifying and substantial recognition of the value of his system of dry earth sewage. The following is an extract from a letter addressed to him from the India Office in London, dated September 25th, 1867:—"I am directed by Sir Stafford Northcote to forward for your information copies of Reports which have now been received from the Government of India, on the successful and general adoption of your dry earth sewage system in India. In consideration of the very satisfactory character of these Reports, and on the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India in Council has much pleasure in authorising the payment to you of the sum of Five hundred pounds."

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY have also solicited us to receive orders for their greatly admired Machines.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and for all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS from Messrs. RANSOME and SIMS.

Further particulars and many illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices, in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE.—TO MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA, &c. &c. We beg respectfully to solicit your commands for our WINES, SPIRITS, and CORDIALS now that Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have ceased supplying the same. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the connoisseurs; superior to all competing houses in Bombay. Our Brand is extensively known and appreciated in all parts of the civilised world, we trust that the re-establishment of a Branch of our House in this Capital may meet with general support. We shall do our utmost to merit the same.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either of them.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery free on our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

CLARETS.

We consider most wholesome Wine for India.

	Qts.	per doz. Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do.	„ 25	„ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do.	„ 21	„ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule, do.	„ 18	„ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do.	„ 16	„ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do.	„ 15	„ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule, do.	„ 13	„ „
Sauterne, Red capsule, do.	„ 20	„ 11

BURGUNDIES.
Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32	Rs. 17
Nuits, disc	„ 26	„ 14
Macon, ditto	„ 21	„ 12

CHAMPAGNES.
THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded, Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto „	31	„ 17
Good Sparkling, ditto „	26	„ 14

GERMAN WINES.
Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 31	„ 17

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

In consequence of the anticipated call of Rs. 400 upon Back Bay shares, they declined from 210 to 180 per share. Elphinstones close at 510; New Do. 60; Victorias at 960 per share. Market flat.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	180	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	864 p. shar.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 9.

Jacob, Lieutenant 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Collins, Inspecting Vet. Surgeon, on duty, from Poona.
Mead, Captain Superintendent E. P. W. D., on duty, from Hyderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JAN. 9 duty, to Aro—
Mead, Captain Superintendent E. P. W. D., on
Robinson, Major 20th Regiment N. I., on duty,

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Extract of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 167, dated 23rd November 1867, is published:—

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:—

Colonel H. Stanley, 6 months.
Major F. T. Rous, 6 months.
Captain S. Fellow, 4 months.
Captain R. H. Woodhouse, 5 months.
Lieutenant C. F. Baldwin, 1 month.
Surgeon Major F. W. Harris, 6 months.
Assistant Surgeon G. C. Bell, 3 months.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, viz:—

Surgeon Major W. Campbell, from the 24th January 1867.

Captain A. H. Sweny has been allowed to resign the service, from 29th October 1867.

Lieutenant Colonel John Field, of the Bombay Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 30th September 1867, under the operations of the Royal Warrant of the 21st January 1859, paragraph 8, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following alterations to take place in the rank of the officers promoted in the "Gazettes" of the 4th December 1866 and 11th January 1867.

* * * * *

Major General J. C. Heath, Bombay Infantry (deceased), to rank from 4th November 1866.

Major General H. J. Polly, Bombay Staff Corps, to rank from 6th November 1866.

* * * * *

Brevet Colonel George Malcolm, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps, to have the temporary rank of Major General while employed with the Abyssinian Expedition.

Sergeant S. Brierley, of the Adjutant General's Office, is promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor.

The following Extract from General Order by the Government of India dated the 23rd December 1867, No. 1,340, is republished:—

"Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, and in accordance with the rule which obtains in the British Army, mixed qualifying periods of service for promotion to the rank of Colonel when there happen to be fractions of days, will be computed as follows:—

The five years will be considered as completed if the number of days together with the fractions of days, amount to more than 1,845 1/2 days, but another day's service will be required if the fraction in the total is only equal to or less than, half a day."

Assistant Surgeon G. Y. Hunter is appointed Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper at Zeila.

With reference to the sanction of Government to the free conveyance of the children of soldiers and their parents or guardians, to and from the Lawrence Asylum at Mount Aboo, the Hycain Schools, and the Orphanages in this Presidency, made known to the Army in G. G. O. No. 732, dated 22nd August 1865, it is hereby notified that the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to decide that free passages shall be given to soldiers, or others duly authorised, proceeding to fetch children from such institutions in order to accompany their fathers when proceeding to England or elsewhere out of India with troops, or when proceeding with their own Regiments to another presidency, or on volunteering to a Regiment in another Presidency. A free passage will be similarly given to the children and their escort when proceeding as above-mentioned.

The leave of absence on medical certificate granted in General Order No. 734, of 14th December 1867, to Surgeon Major J. Smith, Examiner Medical Department, is extended to the 5th proximo, on the same account.

Lieutenant F. J. S. Adam, Staff Corps, has been appointed a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, vice Captain G. F. Beville, proceed to Abyssinia.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary appointments are confirmed:—

By Captain J. W. Young, C. I. E., Superintendent of Marine.

Messrs. J. A. Bennett, W. J. Sutherland and Robert Barnard were engaged for twelve months for duty in the Factory on the pay and allowances of Third Class European-trained Engineers, from the 2nd December 1867.

Acting Assistant Apothecary Ajum Khan General No. 241, having reported himself for duty in the Bombay Marine, was appointed to the "Semiramis," from 9th December 1867.

Mr. Hoosjeebhoy Merwanjee was appointed as Special Deputy Master Builder of the Dockyard from the 20th November 1867, as a temporary measure.

The following Artizans were appointed for duty in the Factory, on 1 s pay and from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Mr. Richard McKenzie, 1st Class Engineer, Rs. 250, with allowance, 31st November 1867.

Mr. James Bibby, Boilermaker, Rs. 200, with provisions, 21st November 1867.

Mr. R. Saikeel, Boilermaker, Rs. 200, with provisions, 3rd December 1867.

Mr. C. Willcocks, Blacksmith, Rs. 200, with provisions, 2nd December 1867.

Mr. T. North, Blacksmitht, Rs. 200, with provisions, 30th November 1867.

Mr. J. hn Scott, Coppersmith, Rs. 200, with provisions, 22nd November 1867.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Antonio L. Fernandes as Vice-Consul for Portugal, at Bombay.

Mr. Arthur Raby resumed charge of his duties as Her Majesty's Consul and British Agent at Jeddah on the 28th November last.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ardaseer Sohi Cursetjee, late Moonsiff of Poona, is appointed an Honorary Magistrate of, and invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Poona District.

Mr. M. B. Baker resumed charge of his duties as Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad on the morning of the 3rd January 1868.

Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, and Acting Judicial Commissioner in Sind, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from 6th March 1868.

Major C. Widdicombe to be Judge and Session Judge of Kurrachee.
Captain G. J. Grant to be Judge and Session Judge of Hyderabad.
Asun Jugjeewanias Motilal, Mamulutdar of Borand, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Kaira District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. Payne is reappointed Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, South-ern Division.

Mr. Edward Augustus Francis is appointed a Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Tanna and Ratnagherry.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon W. Niven, M.D., Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, and Marine Surgeon, resumed charge of his duties on the 26th ultimo.

Lieutenant F. J. S. Adam is appointed a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, in the room of Capt in G. F. Beville who has proceeded to Abyssinia.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Sub-Assistant Surgeons on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency:—

Mr. J. F. Gonsalves, Mr. Abdoul Rahim Hakim, and Mr. Girdharjia Ratanlal Daphtuar, Licentiates of Medicine.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H. C. Reynolds, R. E., Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, passed an examination in the Marathi language, as prescribed in the Public Works Code, on the 30th November 1867.

Mr. F. D. Campbell received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Belgaum and Dharwar, from Lieutenant F. J. Smith, R. E., on the afternoon of the 7th December 1867.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. Pace is appointed Chaplain of Sholapore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA GENERAL ORDERS.

(From the Gazette of India, January 4.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers passed successful examination in the Burmese language on the 15th of October last:—

For the lower standard of the examination for officers in the Commission.

Mr. R. Redpath Head Master, Government School, Moulmein.

For Police Standard.

Lieutenant Bance, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. B. Davison, Madrass Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Police, with credit.

Mr. T. W. Wood, Inspector of Police, with credit.

Mr. W. A. Banbury, Inspector of Police, with credit.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Fleming M. D., is appointed to the Civil Medical charge of the Minar Dist ict in the Central Provinces.

The services of Mr. A. H. Harington, B. A., and Mr. H. Le Poer Wynne are resigned at the disposal of the Foreign Department from the 31st ultimo.

Mr. Ge ghegan has been appointed Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, and assumed charge of the duties of his office on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General by the resignation of the Honorable Sir George U Yule, C. B., K. C. S. I., His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India is pleased to appoint Mr. Whitley Stokes to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67 Section 3, to appoint Sir William Muir, K. C. S. I., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be temporary a Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, and the said Sir William Muir has accordingly this day taken the oaths and his seat in the said Council under the usual salute.

Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap 104, Section 7, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Charles Parry Hobhouse, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, from the 3rd instant.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to nominate Francis Richard Cockerell, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service to be an additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulation only.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to nominate Rajah Shoosaj sing, C. S. I., of Kolapore, to be an additional Members of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws Regulation only.

The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Honorable C. P. Hobhouse of his seat in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

The services on the Revd. Robert Henderson, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I., to officiate as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

Mr. H. Le Poer Wynne to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Mr. H. Le Poer Wynne assumed charge of the office of Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department on the 2nd January.

Mr. C. E. B. Cavendish will remain attached to the Foreign Office until Sir R. Temple assumes charge.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Turner Wroughton, C. B., of Infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Australian Colonies on medical certificate, and to go absent from Bengal on that account for two years under the old Regulations.

The undermentioned officers is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Major Archibald Swiney Haig of the Bengal Staff Corps, for 20 months.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has submitted to the Queen and Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve that Lieutenant General, Sir Robert Napier, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., be placed upon the Staff of the Army as a Lieutenant General, with a view to his Commanding the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, the appointment bearing the date of the 1st of September 1867.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to approve of the temporary rank of Major General being conferred upon Colonel George Malcolm, C. B., of the Bombay Army and the temporary rank of Brigadier General upon Colonel Donald Martin Stewart, of the Bengal Army, while those Officers are employed with the Abyssinian Expedition the date of these two appointments being the 1st of November 1867.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—9TH JAN.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£3 0 0 t.	£3 0s. Nomi.
" Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5	£3 2s. 6d.
By Overland Route	36 10s. 0d.	....
To China	Rs. 16 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 9 Umbria ..... Spurr ..... Liverpool, Aug. 7.
City of Canton ..... Napier ..... Glasgow, Sept. 18.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 9 Mula (s) ..... Child ..... Aden and Suez.
Tapiee (s) ..... Drewitt ..... Malabar Coast.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per ship "City of Canton," from Liverpool.—On the 11th October spoke the ship "Edward Fercey", from London for Bombay, lat. 19 N. and long. 30 W.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship "Nelson," Rand, bound to Red Sea.
Ship "Harry Puddumsey," Poole, bound to Abyssinia.
Ship "Frigs," Welsh, bound to Abyssinia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide-spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Butchers) relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain a file of the papers published during each year, and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. In parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place.

At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

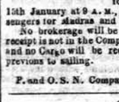
The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per annum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



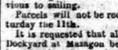
THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "MALACCA," (1,083 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 11 A.M. on the 15th instant, and no Cargo will be received on board, after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 5th January 1868.

STEAM TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "BARODA," (1,473 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain N. W. HASELWOOD, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on TUESDAY, the 14th Jan., at 2 P.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

No Cargo will be received on board after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will not be received in this Office after 2 P.M. on Saturday the 11th.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 6th January 1868.

WANTED by two Ladies proceeding to England in the Steamer of the 29th January, a respectable European woman to attend upon them. Apply to GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

WANTED, Immediately, a Hindoo teacher to take charge, as Head Master of the English School lately established at Lower Mahim. Salary liberal. Apply to REV. BRAZ FERNANDES, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The time for receiving Tenders for the supply of Palisade Fencing has been extended from the 15th to the 20th inst., same time and place.

Stores Office, Byculla, 8th January, 1868.

NOTICE,—Consignees of Cargo per ship "CITY OF CANTON," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Canton."

Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

OUR OFFICE has been REMOVED to the Building No. 6, Apollo Street, facing Her Majesty Dockyard. Messrs. M. J. & Co., take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to those who have given them their kind support for the last 10 years that they have carried on business, and hope and trust they will continue to do so at their new premises where every attention will be paid in executing orders with care, and punctuality.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th January, 1868.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following shares Nos. 384, 429, 903, 1443, 1604, 1623, 1642, 1709, 1737, 1738, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company unless the 3rd call of Rupees one hundred per share with interest accrued thereon be paid on or before the 25th inst.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th January, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that from KARTUCK SOOD the first of the year 1923, corresponding with the 8th November 1866, DORABJEE NUSSERWANJEE LILAOOWALLA ceased to be a partner in the shop carried on up to that date by the said Dorabjee Nusserwanjee Lilaoowalla and BEJUNJEE FURDOONJEE KURANEE, under the name of Dorabjee Nusserwanjee.

All parties who have accounts with the said shop are therefore requested to adjust their several claims and debts with the said Bezunjee Furdoonjee Kuranee within one month from the date hereof, and from this date the said Bezunjee Furdoonjee Kuranee agrees to undertake the collection of the outstandings due to, and the payment of the debts due by the said shop.

ભરનજી ફરદુનજી.
i. e. BEZUNJEE FURDOONJEE.
દો. દોરાબજી નસરવાનજી.
i. e. DORABJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

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The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

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Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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——The History of Pendennis	5 8
——The Virginians: a tale of the last century	5 4
——The Newcomes	5 4
——The Adventures of Philip, &c.	4 8
——Denis Duval	3 12
——Vanity Fair	4 8
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——The Paris Sketch Book	4 8
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Bombay, 7th Jan. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE two next Overland Mails per P & O. Company's Steam packet will be closed at the dates and hours below named:—
Tuesday, 14th January 1868, 2 P.M. After packet until 2 P.M.
Wednesday, 29th do. do. do. do.
After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.
Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on TUESDAY the 14th January 1868, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. on the 15th idem.

Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and Australian Mails will be made up by this opportunity only.

For Poona on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after Packet letters, 1 P.M.

For Poona on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A.M.

For Post on the N. E. and G. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattawar, and Kutch 7 A.M.; after Packet letters 8 A.

THE following communication was published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, addressed by the Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary of the Punjab Government:—"Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 643, dated the 14th ultimo, I am desired to state that Clerks employed in the Police are liable, but Police Officers employed as Clerks cannot be held to be liable, to pay License Tax, if they be in the grades which by law are exempted from payment of the tax."

IN the Small Cause Court yesterday before C. O' Leary, Esq., several suits were called on for hearing in which the Bombay City Bank were the plaintiff and several native shareholders of the Bank were defendants. The suits were brought to recover the amount of the third call of Rs. 100 per share made on the 24th November 1864. There were altogether 71 suits, and of these 16 were settled out of Court, in 51 summonses were not served upon defendants, and consequently fresh summonses were ordered to be served upon them. His Honor said that he would take up the remaining four cases in which summonses have been served upon parties, after the disposal of a trespass case.

THE indefatigable Commissioner has happily ended a strike which threatened to be a nuisance and the butchers have learned a salutary lesson. And now he is making the westerly approach to Kennedy Bridge less difficult of approach by widening the road. A large slice has been taken out of a private garden from the Gaumdevi Road to the foot of the bridge so that with a widened and a straighter road locomotion will be both less difficult and less dangerous than it is now. This is the second instance of the Municipality improving the road from Malabar Hill to the Esplanade, and while the improvements are of little cost they are of great convenience.—*Poona, January 9.*

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 6th January.

From United Kingdom, via Russia 1st January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 8th to 8 P. M. of the 9th January were as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee.....	7 20	0 8
,, Calcutta via Agra...	6 54	1 7
,, Calcutta via Madras.	26 58	12 3
,, Madras	6 5	0 26

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

ON 16th December a petition was presented to the Hon. Sir Joseph Arnould at the High Court, praying that the voluntary liquidation of the Albert Insurance Company should be turned into liquidation under the supervision of the Court. His Lordship at that time fixed January 9 for the hearing, and the usual means were taken to inform contributories of the petition that those who objected might appear at the hearing. The case came on yesterday, when Mr. Dunbar appeared to support the petition. No contributory appeared to oppose. Mr. Dunbar said the only object of bringing the petition before the Court was to stay proceedings in a suit brought against the Company by a creditor, and he would ask his Lordship under section 154 of the Indian Companies Act to make an order to allow the voluntary liquidation to go on, but staying the suit, the result of which would undoubtedly be the diminishing of expense to the Company. His Lordship acceded to the application, restraining the creditor from proceeding in the suit till further orders. In answer to a question by his Lordship, Mr. Dunbar said he did not apprehend that any more suits would be brought, as all the other creditors had already received their dividend.

SINCE the short para. which appeared in our local yesterday, we have received further particulars relating to the new cloth market in course of erection in Shaik Memon Street. The market will consist of about 200 or 250 shops, and there is every likelihood of its being completed before next Dewallee. The situation is favourable being situated in the heart of the native town where the residents are the principal buyers of the piece goods. The place has access from five principal streets and lanes. The piece goods dealers will find the bazaar a great convenience both in respect of cheap rents and situation. The reduction in the rents is a material point now a days to consider as it tends to the profit not only of the merchants but the public at large though the advantage will be imperceptible and indirect. The range of buildings was formerly known as "Dackjee Chawl" and was bought by the Union Financial during the share mania for Rs. 10,00,000, and subsequently it was turned into a joint-stock company's property called "the Bazaar and Land Investment Company, Limited" for a capital of Rs. 20,00,000 but latterly the company was wound up, and the chawl bought from the Bombay Bank by the present owners Messrs. Soondredass Mooljee and Thakersey Mooljee for a sum of Rs. 2,00,000.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A MEETING of the Bench of Justices was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Wednesday afternoon the Hon. Mr. Bayley in the chair. There was an unusually small attendance, and it was necessary to wait for more than half an hour before a quorum had assembled.

The Bench resumed consideration of the report of the Finance Committee.

MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

Mr. Crawford, Municipal Commissioner, said that in considering the report of the Finance Committee they had disposed the other day of certain sections and chapters of it, and that there were still a certain number of formal resolutions which it was desirable, in the opinion of the Finance Committee and himself, should be passed. One of these was with regard to the estimate of assets and liabilities of the various funds as at the end of the year, as amended by the Finance Committee with their fresh information; and it had been suggested that the best way of obtaining the assent of the Bench to the amended estimates of the committee would be in the following form, which he had the honour to propose, and which his friend Dr. Broughton would second:—"That the Bench accept the statement of assets and liabilities of the various funds as amended by the Finance Committee and given in para. 58 page 7 of their report."

The motion was seconded by Dr. Broughton and agreed to.

TAX ON LABOUR CARTS.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said the Justices must have noticed in the Municipal Commissioner's report for 1866, as well as in the report of the Finance Committee, that an increased tax upon labour carts, had been recommended. In paragraph 137 of their report, the Finance Committee said—"The committee would further recommend the increase of the tax on labour carts proposed by the Municipal Commissioner at page 22 of his annual report for 1866. These carts damage the roads more than any other class of vehicle, and should pay in proportion." Now those who had had an opportunity of knowing the earnings of the owners of those carts, and the immense damage the carts did to the streets, would at once think that the present rate which has paid was exceedingly insufficient. It requiredbut a few words to recommend this suggestion of the Finance Committee to the Bench, and he would therefore beg to propose "That Government be addressed in the Legislative Department with a view to the increase of the tax on labour carts from three rupees to six rupees per quarter."

Mr. Crawford said he had great pleasure in seconding the proposal, which was his originally, having been made by him last year; and he thought there were very few of them who, having seen what the effect of those carts was upon the roads, and who knew how great the profits of those men must be, who would not agree in the advisability of carrying out the change proposed by the committee. He thought they must all be of opinion that the wheel tax ought to cover the ordinary repairs of the roads in Bombay, and till they made these labour carts pay their fair proportion of the cost of the roads they would not be able to attain that end. All the other conveyances were rather, he might say, overtaxed, and any increase in that direction could not be looked for, and therefore they must fall back upon those who were best able to pay, and that was the labour carts. He hoped this would at once go before Government and become law before long.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Crawford said there was yet another resolution, in connection with the wheel tax, to be passed upon the recommendation of the committee. At page 16 of the committee's report, paragraph 136, the committee state —"It has been brought to the notice of the committee that from a defect in the wording of section 39 of the Municipal Act, the owners of some 700 carts which ply into Bombay almost daily from Salsette and increase the traffic on the roads in Bombay pay no tax whatever for them. The committee would suggest that this section of the Act be altered, and so worded as to render all the carts and hackeries using the city roads, whether *plying for hire* or not, liable to wheel tax." There were a great number of carts which were kept on the confines of the island of Bombay and regularly used in Bombay and nowhere else. These carts crossed over and went anywhere on the island, and they used and encumbered the roads to a very considerable extent every morning, and of course should pay the wheel tax. The committee had proposed that the law should be so amended as to embrace this class of people, and accordingly he proposed, that "Government be addressed in the Legislative Department with a view to the amendment of section 39 of Act 2 of 1865, so as to render all carts and hackeries using the city roads, whether plying for hire or not, liable to wheel tax."

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded the motion.

Mr. John Connon (who had just entered) said he did not know whether he was quite in keeping with the thread of the discourse but that he would suggest that there were a good many other things which might be brought to the notice of Government at the same time as that just mentioned. He thought there was a very general impression that a very great part of the Municipal Act would admit, of amendment, and it might be well, when they were going to Government at any rate, to mention every thing of that kind. He asked if that was the only thing which it was intended to go to Government about.

Mr. Crawford—O, no, certainly not. The Act wants many amendments.

Mr. James Taylor had no objection to what the Commissioner had proposed. He thought it was a very proper thing in itself, but at the same time he thought that if they were going to Government to ask for an amendment of the Act it would be well to consider whether there were not other things to be amended. They could not always be going up to Government for a new bill. He was afraid to say how many new bills they had got already in the way of amendments on the Municipal Act. It was desirable also that they should first of all consider whether it would not be expedient to have one Act for all the amendments that were necessary. With regard to the resolution itself, although it was a proper thing that these carts should be taxed, he doubted whether they could have the power to tax carts belonging to other parts of the Presidency and only coming into Bombay. There might be a toll, but he thought that was all that could be done. He did not think Government would permit carts to be taxed which did not belong to the place. But at any rate he thought that if they had to go before Government and ask them to amend the Act, it should first be considered whether there were not other things for amendment, instead of going up every quarter. He certainly objected to going up about this particular thing with a representation that they should have a new Act for it alone.

The Chairman—Do I understand that the gentleman proposes an amendment?

Mr. Taylor said he did not wish to propose an amendment. But he believed there were various points which had been brought out in connection with defects in the Act, and these things might all be carefully submitted through their clerk, who was very competent to do a thing of the kind, and they might all be discussed together by the Bench. All he meant to say was that it was an absurd thing to go up to Government to get a new Act for the particular purpose of getting carts taxed which did not belong to Bombay, although it was a necessary thing to tax the carts which broke up the roads. At the same time he did not wish to stand in the way of the motion if his views did not meet the views of the Bench.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee agreed in what had fallen from the last speaker as to the propriety of going up to Government at one time with all the changes which it might be necessary to effect in the new Act, instead of going up piecemeal and making one representation as to one cha anged another representation as to another subject. It would save a great deal of time and trouble if all the changes proposed in the Municipal Act were sent up to Government at one and the same time. It would be more telling and have more effect to do so, than to send up isolated propositions at different times. It would be better for the Bench to devise some plan, perhaps by appointing a committee, which he understood was in contemplation, to which this matter should be referred, with the object of receiving a report from the committee as to the changes which it was desirable to introduce in the Municipal Act, for the purpose of amendments being made.

Mr. Taylor—I find there is some support to my suggestion.

The Chairman—You have spoken once or twice already.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell thought that if Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee had had so much experience of committees as he had had he would not have been so ready to propose one. He pointed out also that the Commissioner had never said he was going up to Government with one thing after another.

Mr. Crawford said there had been a little misunderstanding as to the way in which Government was to be addressed. The effect of these resolutions, he said, would simply be that in any general amendment of Act 2 of 1865 these amendments which were now considered necessary and approved by the Bench would be proposed to Government. In fact, the resolutions merely affirmed the suggestions of the committee. He did not think that beyond that they could have any practical effect till the Municipal Act was revised, and he thought it must be revised almost immediately.

Mr. Taylor—Do you mean that the revision of the Act is going on?

Mr. Crawford said that the Act expired in July next.

Mr. Taylor—Quite so. Well, I think that it would be a proper thing to appoint a committee.

The Chairman—Do these resolutions embrace all the suggestions which the committee proposed

Mr. Crawford—Oh yes. That is the object of them to enable action to be taken hereafter.

The motion was then put to the meeting, and agreed to.

THE SURPLUS OF THE POLICE FUND.

Captain Hancock said that one of the recommendations of the committee, which it was desirable should be sanctioned by the Bench, was with reference to the savings on the police fund. In paragraphs 121 and 122 of the Finance Committee's report it was said,—"The yield of the police rate has been in excess of the expenditure on police, and on 1st January 1867 the savings amounted to Rs. 52,087-12-4, and on 1st January 1868 they will probably amount to nearly 2 lakhs. These savings have been, or will be, temporarily applied to ordinary municipal purposes, but it is doubtful whether this appropriation is strictly speaking admissible. Whatever may be the decision on this point it will not be safe to count on any revenue from this source in future years as the police rate will have to be paid with reference to the actual cost of the police." He would propose. "That the Bench authorize the Municipal Commissioner to credit the municipal fund proper with the actual savings on police up to the close of the year 1867." He certainly considered that the Municipal Fund wanted the money.

Mr. Crawford had great pleasure in seconding the proposition.

The motion was carried unanimously.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Chairman said he was now about to propose a resolution which he was sure would not only receive approval at their hands but would be carried by acclamation. He thought they were immensely indebted to the labours—the long continued and productive labours—of the committee which had been appointed some months ago to enquire into the financial position of the Municipality of Bombay. (Hear, hear, and applause.) No person could read through their voluminous report without feeling convinced that all the members of the Bench owed a deep debt of gratitude to Captain Hancock and the other gentlemen who had laboured in producing it, and who had produced one of the most intelligible reports he (the chairman) had ever read. (Hear, hear.) There was only one regret which he had in connection with this subject, and that was that their funds were not in a sufficient state to enable them to make a grant to all these fine gentlemen of Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000, which he was sure they would have been most happy to give. (Major Barras—"Or a diamond ring.") He would propose "That the thanks of the Bench are due to the members of the Finance Committee for their elaborate report, and that the same be recorded."

Major Barras—I beg to second that resolution, and all I can say is that it is a very great pity that we cannot get up a small sum of money—(laughter)—to make a present of a diamond ring to these gentlemen. That is all I have to say, and I think it is a very great pity we cannot.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

PETITION OF THE INDIGO DYERS.

Mr. Leathes, the Clerk of the Peace, read the following petition:—

To the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay. Worshipful Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned Indigo Dyers of Bombay, beg most respectfully to lay before your Worships the following grievance and earnestly request that your Worships will be graciously pleased to take it into your kind consideration. That ever since we established ourselves as Indigo Dyers in Bombay (say from half a century back) we carried on our profession for a very long time without the least molestation from anybody. About 14 years ago, however, the then Board of Commissioners compelled us to remove our places of business to the suburban districts of Bombay, such as Dadur, Mahim, Worlee, &c., and we consequently built on the spots we now occupy in a manner best suited to our purposes, at an enormous outlay. But to our intense surprise, we are now told by the Health Department to abandon these spots too, and shift to others, further off from them. We are, however, ignorant of the reasons which have actuated Dr. Hewlett to have recourse to this step, which, if carried out, will entail an amount of unnecessary labour on ourselves, and affect our trade in no small degree; not to speak of the imminent danger to which our lives will be exposed, and the frequent depredations of our property, goods, &c., which will surely take place by your proposed transfer of our business to some lonely and distant corners of the town. If in the opinion of the Health Officer our places of business, situated as they are on the outskirts of the town, are a nuisance to the neighbourhood, we beg with all deference to this opinion, respectfully to mention for your Worships' information that we are in a position to contradict it *in toto*, by producing the best possible evidence of some of the eminent medical and sanitary authorities of Bombay. Besides, your Worships can well judge as to whether our business is actually a nuisance or not, from the fact that up to this moment not a single complaint has been received from the neighbourhood. Under these circumstances we respectfully pray that your Worships will be pleased to take the above lines into your favourable consideration and issue orders to the Health Officer not to move further in the matter. In conclusion, we would beg leave to give notice to your Worships that if in the face of the most satisfactory evidence that can be produced to the contrary your Worships still persist in ejecting us from our places, we will claim damages for the loss and injury which we would sustain thereby. And we remain, worshipful gentlemen, your Worships' most obedient and humble servants

(Sd.) ABBA JACOB DYER, and Others.

The following certificates were appended:—

We hereby certify that we examined the Indigo dyeing manufactory situated at Naigaum, and belonging to Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola. We are of opinion that the premises were extremely clean and free from any offensive smell. The process was also examined, and it appears to us that isolated as the premises are there is nothing deleterious to public health, or offensive to the neighbourhood.

W. STEDMAN,
Acting 1st Physician, J. J. Hospital.
JOHN HENRY SYLVESTER,
Acting 2nd Physician.

Bombay, November 9th, 1867.

We do hereby certify that we have this day visited the the Indigo dyeing establishment at Naigaum of Mr. Jaffer Rabimtoola; and we found the establishment clean and free from offensive smell. We have also examined their dyeing process, and we are of opinion that it is neither injurious to public health nor offensive to the neighbourhood.

DADABHOY JAMASJEE,
G. G. M. C.
[PESTONJEE MUNCHERJEE,
G. G. M. C.

Bombay, 4th Nov., 1867.

Mr. Crawford said he did not know whether he would be in order in speaking, but he thought that before they proceeded to discuss this matter (for he was under the impression there was going to be some considerable discussion) it would be well to put the matter before the Bench rather more clearly than it had been put by the petitioners. The petitioners commenced by stating that for the last half century—or three quarters of a century, or whatever it was—they had conducted their business without it being as all a nuisance to the town, and that indeed they had never been a nuisance, but the actual fact was that they had formerly conducted their business on the Esplanade, just where the present bandstand was, and had been found there to be such an intolerable nuisance that they were ejected and obliged to go to what was then a "lonely and distant spot,"—to use the poetical words of the writer of the petition—that is, to Dadur, &c. But time had gone bye, the railway had been constructed, and Dadur had now become a populated place, where there were houses to which thousands of people resorted every day. The petitioners went on to state that action had been taken against them without any grounds, and that there had been no complaint whatever from the inhabitants. Now, that was simply not the fact. The fact was that the action taken against them had originated from a petition—not indeed one, but several petitions from persons residing in that neighbourhood, and from the opinions which other persons had been constantly expressing of the serious character of the nuisance arising from those dyers' works in the vicinity of the Dadur station. The petitioners further referred to certificates from certain medical gentlemen—of very high repute no doubt—as to their factories not being a nuisance. Now, what was the actual fact? that all those gentlemen had certified—not about the dyers, or about the trade as a whole, but simply that the factory of one Jaffer Rahimtoola at Naigaum—not at Dadur, the Bench would observe—was not an offensive place. Now, it was perfectly true that the factory of that Jaffer Rahimtoola was at a considerable distance from the houses of the inhabitants, and that, though still a nuisance, it was yet less a nuisance than any of the others. But there was not a single word said in the certificates about the factories at Dadur. He did not think there was a single sane man who could drive about at Dadur and inhale the atmosphere of the place, without feeling that there was a nuisance existing there. Well, granting that these factories were a nuisance, and that they ought to be removed, a great deal of capital was made out of the immense expense which had been incurred in connection with them. Now, he had visited these factories, and he could most distinctly state that there had been no outlay upon them worthy of any consideration. They were common huts; and as to "factories," in fact they existed only in the imagination of the petitioners. There were indeed some chawls belonging to private gentlemen, and these chawls were inhabited by the dyers, and no doubt yielded very handsome rents, but that was no reason why the dyers should not be removed if the trade could be carried on as conveniently in a place which was not inhabited. He would leave the Health Officer to make his own statement, but he might mention that he had visited these factories, and he really must say that he had found nothing offensive in them. He thought great weight should be attached to the medical testimony which had been brought forward by the dyers themselves as to the innocuous nature of the trade; and he had, besides, another certificate to the same effect from Dr. Mackenzie, Dr. Lyon, and Dr. Bhau Dajee, which had not been read by Mr. Leathes.

Mr. Leathes—It was not annexed to the petition.

Mr. Crawford (to Mr. Maxwell)—Would you read it?

Mr. Maxwell read the following:—"We, the undersigned, having this day visited and inspected the indigo dyeing establishment of Kessowjee Naik, Esq., situated near Dadur, certify that we are of opinion that from the very considerable distance from the public road at which the various processes of dyeing and drying the dyed clothes are carried on, and from the distance of the dyeing works (about 500 yards) from all habitations other than those occupied by the labourers engaged on the works, the said dyeing establishment can in no way be considered to be injurious to public health or a nuisance to the neighbourhood. (Signed by) J. Mackenzie, Senior Surgeon, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital; J. B. Lyon, Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Analyser to Government; Bhau Dajee, Graduate Grant Medical College. Bombay, 23rd October 1867." He thought that was quite sufficient. Mr. Crawford was somewhat like Dr. Hewlett; he, too, sometimes erred. The trade which they were discussing was a very important one in Bombay, and people must submit to trade being carried on even though there might be some nuisance. The Hon'ble George Foggo had complained very strongly of the smoke nuisance, but Dr. Hewlett had never done anything to put that down. They might as well try to put down the smoke nuisance to please the Hon'ble George Foggo, as to try to put down this nuisance. As he had said, it was a very important branch of trade, and if Dr. Hewlett went on interfering with trade in this manner he would very soon drive trade out of Bombay altogether, and have it all to himself to keep clean as he liked. (Laughter.)

The Chairman—I may remind the Bench that there is no motion before it at all.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed that the petition of the indigo dyers of Bombay be recorded, and in doing so said that as a member of the standing committee he had an opportunity a few days ago of reading the petition with the opinions of the medical gentlemen thereon. After he saw that petition he took the earliest opportunity of speaking to the Health Officer on the subject. Dr. Hewlett expressed to him an opinion different from those which were attached to the petition. He, Mr. Dosabhoy, would say that he was not much surprised at this difference of opinion among the Doctors, for we all know that Doctors often disagree.

The Chairman—Generally.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—Yes, and therefore he was not much surprised. But who shall decide when Doctors disagree? In this instance he thought that a good mode to decide the question, and having one himself he, Mr. Dosabhoy, went to see personally one of these places for dyeing which is situated at Dadur. It was close to the railway station. It was at about half past six in the morning when he went there. As he neared the spot, he felt some very unpleasant smell invading his nostrils, but he did not desist from going to the exact spot where the liquids for dyeing were prepared. The nasty smell began to increase. But the liquid in the holes had remained still the whole night, and did not emit as much bad smell as it did when stirred. Dr. Hewlett was with him at the time. He took a big stick and stirred the liquid in the holes. Oh the smell at the time! It was so nasty and unpleasant that he, Mr. Dosabhoy, could not remain upon the spot beyond a few minutes. He was then convinced that that place could be nothing else than a nuisance to the neighbourhood, as the smell was strong enough to reach at some distance. After he, Mr. Dosabhoy, had parted with Dr. Hewlett, and was proceeding towards Mahim, his carriage was stopped by a number of poor people at a short distance from the place he had just visited. He thought they wanted to speak to him about their License Tax, but no. They said that they had seen him a few minutes ago at the dyeing manufactory and wished him to hear their complaints. They said that these dyeing places were a perfect nuisance to them. They advised him to examine the place at eight o'clock in the evening, when the wind blew in the direction of their houses. They said that the smell was so nasty that they were obliged to take their dinner at six o'clock instead of at night, as the smell at that hour was ten times more horrible then than at other times during the day. If they took their dinner at eight they were sure not to retain the food. Such were the statements of the poor people of the neighbourhood. When he, Mr. Dosabhoy, first read the petition of the dyers he was of the same opinion as Mr. Maxwell, that the Health Officer had been erring from an excess of zeal, and he did say so to Dr. Hewlett, but when he found that the latter was in earnest, and that the Doctors had disagreed, he thought it proper, with a view to arrive at a correct decision himself, to have a proof nasally of the nuisance by a personal visit to one of the principal places complained of, with what result he had already informed the Bench. He, Mr. Dosabhoy, begged not to be misunderstood. He would defer, as every one would, to the opinion of Doctors Stedman and Sylvester, and of the other eminent medical men connected with the Grant Medical College, whose names had been mentioned by Mr. Maxwell, but in this matter he preferred to trust to his own nose. What, moreover, Mr. Dosabhoy asked, did the certificate attached to the petition state? The learned gentlemen have said that the premises they visited were extremely clean and free from offensive smell. Was it not possible for the dyers so take precautions to keep the place very clean in anticipation of those gentlemen's visit. Then there was another question. On what day did they go? The liquid in the holes does not stink so much on the first day, as it does when it has been eight days there. And what did these gentlemen further say? Did they say that the indigo dyeing process is not deleterious to public health? They only say "*that isolated as the premises were* there was nothing deleterious to public health or offensive to the neighbourhood." He, Mr. Dosabhoy, was sure that on the strength of this same certificate, he thought that the same gentlemen would consider that the places, *if not isolated*, would be deleterious to public health and offensive to the neighbourhood. Now, the place he had visited and many others of the kind, were *not isolated*, and consequently they were a nuisance to the neighbourhood, and he thought the Commissioner and the Health Officer ought to be supported in what they were doing for the improvement of the health of the town. Mr. Dosabhoy further asked whether the Justices should interfere in a matter which was exclusively within the executive authority of the Municipal Commissioner. He, Mr. Dosabhoy, read Section 203 of the Municipal Act, which empowered the Municipal Commissioner, if it was shown to his satisfaction that any place was a nuisance to the neighbourhood or injurious to health, to give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such place to discontinue within one month the use of such place. The Municipal Commissioner, on being satisfied that these places for dyeing by indigo are a nuisance to the neighbourhood, had exercised his authority accordingly, and it was not the duty of the Bench to step in and say to the Municipal Commissioner, "No, you shall not do so." If parties were harshly and illegally dealt with by the Commissioner they had their remedy before a Magistrate of Police. If they did not remove from their present places, as required by the Municipal Commissioner, they would have to be summoned in the Police Courts, for the latter clause of the section he had quoted provides that "whoever after the expiration of that time uses such place o permits it to be used in such manner as to a nuisance to the neighbourhood, or injurious to health, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees for every day during which it shall be so used." Those persons, therefore, who think that the Commissioner is wrong ought to defend themselves in the Police Courts. Before convicting, a magistrate would, Mr. Dosabhoy thought, require evidence of the existence of a nuisance which would likely be injurious to public health, and before that officer the Indigo dyers have to fight their battles with the Commissioner and the Health Officer. (Hear, Hear.) The Magistrate would require ample evidence before he would inflict the penalty, and in his Court the truth would be elicited by examining and cross-examining our Health Officer and all the medical men who have given their opinions on the subject. There was a provision of the law, and the dyers instead of coming to the Justices for help, ought to go and fight out their case, if they had any, with the municipal authorities, in a Police Court, which was the proper place for arriving at a correct decision. The section he had quoted above was some time ago put in force against some persons who used certain places for drying wool, and he, Mr. Dosabhoy, did require evidence to prove that the use of the places complained of were nuisances to the neighbourhood and injurious to public health. Now, wool was as important an article of trade as indigo (hear,, hear) but no one then came forward and said that the Commissioner was interfering with the trade of Bombay. (Applause.) Mr. Dosabhoy then concluded his remarks by observing that if the places occupied by the petitioners were proved to be nuisances as required by the Act, there would be no difficulty in removing the dyers to another place. The Justices had no business to interfere with the executive authority of the Municipal Commissioner, and he would therefore simply move that the petition read by the clerk be recorded. (Applause).

[While Mr. Dosabhoy was speaking a sepoy brought in a large tin can filled with a blue dye and laid it on the table before the Justices, amid some laughter—Mr Crawford with an air of disgust crying "oh, don't!" and Mr. Maxwell protesting vigorously against the proceeding. The offensive liquid was immediately taken away, and was carried past the Hon'ble Alex. Brown, who happened to come in at the moment, and who found the odour so strong that he stopped his nose with his fingers for a few seconds.]

Dr. Birdwood had great pleasure in seconding this motion. The certificates given by the medical gentlemen of Grant Medical College were in behalf of ny of certain—in fact only of one he believed, of the dyers, and referred to an instance where the business was carried on at a considerable distance from houses; but it should be remembered that there were about fifty acres of land in that neighbourhood covered by the "factories" of these indigo dyers, and that the work was for the most part carried on close to a number of houses. He could testify from his own observation on three or four occasions that the nuisance caused was very great. It was not only that the smell was disagreeable: it was strong enough to affect one's stomach; and for his own part every time he had been there he had been seriously affected by the indigo dyeing. Then, it must be remembered also that the certificates of those medical gentlemen were strictly scientific. Now, this matter was not a question for science; it was simply a question for common-sense as to whether there was a smell or not. It was not whether there was the germ of cholera or of any other disease in this indigo, but whether it stank and was a nuisance. Some years ago Dr. Broughton brought to the notice of the Commissioners in those days that the Scotch burial ground—the place where dead Scotchmen were buried! (laughter)—that there was a nuisance, a bad smell proceeding from that quarter. The Municipal Commissioners in order to save themselves from the necessity of taking any action in the matter, submitted some water taken from a well at the burial ground for scientific opinion, and the report of the Chemical Analyser to Government in that day—it was the late lamented Dr. Haines—was to the effect that the germs of cholera were not be detected in the water. Of course that was just the answer which might have been expected. Dr. Broughton, however, who did not think so much of the germs of cholera as of the offensive smell, went on with the matter and at last succeeded in getting the nuisance put a stop to. He (Dr. Birdwood) did not know whether the indigo had the germ of cholera in it or not, but he certainly knew that it had an offensive smell, that it made one sick, and that it affected the stomach—at least it had done so in his case.

Major Barras begged to say that he had come to the Bench prepared to make a very long speech, but that his friend Mr. Dosabhoy had completely taken the wind out of his sails having delivered his own speech and his (Major Barras') too. (Laughter.) As to Dadur it was becoming so important a place that his own railway, the B. B. and C. I., had given orders for a station there. The trade of the place was increasing every day, and he hoped heartily for his own sake that the indigo manufacturers would be removed. He thought they ought to make Dadur an inviting place, but the indigo dyeing had the opposite effect and drove people away from it. For the sake of Dadur he thought the sooner the dyers were walked off somewhere else the better.

Mr. Maxwell here proposed the following amendment:—"That the indigo dyers have been treated in too summary a manner by the Heath Officer, and that sufficient time should be allowed them to remove their business to another part of the island."

This was seconded by Mr. J. Bogle.

Dr. Hewlett said, with regard to this amendment which his friend Mr. Maxwell had proposed, he had been accused by him of dealing with these dyers in too summary a manner. Now, he had taken no action in the matter till after the receipt of a complaint from Mr. Abrahams, who lived in the neighbourhood, and the health of whose family had suffered. That complaint was dated the 7th September, and his first notice served upon the dyers, giving them a month's notice to clear out, was dated the 28th September. Since the expiration of that time the men had been liable to be summoned to the Police Court, but no action had been taken in that direction as he had wished to have an expression of the opinion of the Bench. (Hear, hear.) His object as Health Officer was and had always been to secure the greatest amount of health to the greatest number of persons —(applause)—and he would not, so long as he held that appointment, allow any consideration of expediency to interfere in the carrying out of that object. When he got a complaint from the poor he looked into it just as much as if it came from Government. Here was a complaint written by people living at and around Dadur:—

To DR. HEWLETT, Health Officer City of Bombay—

Sir,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Pareil, Dadur, Mahim Wood and their vicinity, beg to draw your attention, as Commissioner of Health, to the serious cause of complaint we have to make respecting the process of dyeing which is carried on to a very large extent in these neighbourhoods. That is most injurious to health cannot for one moment be doubted, the pollution of the air which, without a breeze, hangs densely over the whole district, causing a most offensive smell and frequent sickness; that the process is carried on without intermission by night and by day, and that during meals the effect caused by this offensive dye, can be more easily imagined than written. That it has been the cause of residents leaving the neighbourhood and of preventing other persons from taking up their residence here, could if necessary be proved. With these serious defects brough to your notice we would beg of you to do all in your power to put a stop to this process of dyeing thereby increasing our comfort and conferring another boon on your grate-ful community." To this upwards of 60 signatures were appended, most of them the signatures of poor persons living in the neighbourhood. He knew it to be a fact that Europeans had left houses in that neighbourhood, owing to the intolerable smell from the indigo dyeing. Another complaint, dated 4th December, came from a Hindoo named Balcrustna Dwarkajee, who said,—"I beg respectfully to bring to your notice that I possess a batty field at Naigaum near Dadur station in Lower Mahim, close to which one Jaffer Rahimtoola Rungaree, who is dyeing black cloth in his ground, has accumulated dirty coloured water stinking and leaking into my ground; also a heap of rubbish, by which means caused a great nuisance. I otherwise warned him to remove the same but without avail. I therefore solicit your Honor will be pleased to serve him a notice to remove the filth in question, by which act of kindness I will ever remember with gratitude." Well, was he not to take notice of these complaints? Whom should he have gone to, to ask whether he should take action or not? There must not be one law for one class, and another for another class. Mr. Kessowjee Naik and Mr. Maxwell were both the greatest weight with these indigo dyers—(laughter)—but he (Dr. Hewlett) must carry out the law as it had been entrusted to him. There was a bye-law which said—"No clothes, yarns, or other articles in the process of being dyed shall be spread or hung up to dry in any public place within 400 yards of any dwelling-house." Now, these dyeing places were within 400 yards of a dwelling, but whether they were or not, they were a nuisance which ought to be removed and which the Act gave power to remove. The indigo dyers should be sent over to the eastern side of the island where the other dyers now were, some of them at the old English burial ground and others as far as Sion. One man had told him that he was perfectly prepared to go but that on going to the office he had been induced by Mr. Kessowjee Naik to remain. He did not know whether that was the case or not, but it was what he had been told. With regard to the opinions given by medical authorities,—for whom he had the greatest respect —it must be remembered that these gentlemen had gone out at one particular hour of the day, when in all probability there was a strong breeze blowing which would reduce the nuisance to a minimum. But it was very different when the breeze fell and when the smell hung over the ground. He had been out there at all hours of the day and night, and although he was not very much given to be affected by smells, he must say he had been very sick from it. He thought also that Dr. Leith's opinion was not a bad one to back one up. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Leith said in a book which he held in his hand and which he had found to be his greatest comfort (Report on the sanitary state of the island of Bombay) —"Indigo is also a source of annoyance on the outskirts of the town, and as the population is spreading very rapidly, it will be a serious inconvenience if allowed to continue in its present localities." Dr. Lowndes also, another authority on the sanitary aspect of Bombay, and a man of no mean capacity, had given an opinion which was worth attention. But he had been looking over the record in the Secretariat, with reference to, to the ejectment of the dyers from the Esplanade, and had come upon an opinion by Dr. Haines, which was written in August 1866, and which said—"In reply to your letter No. 916 of 1866 I beg to state that as far as I have an opportunity of judging on the subject of your reference, the smell arising from the drying of the dyed cloths on the Esplanade would not be sensibly prejudicial to health. The dye which gives rise to the disagreeable odour so frequently observed on the Esplanade is, I believe, almost exclusively indigo the smell being that of the volatilized drug itself. And although indigo, if taken in some quantity, acts as a poison of considerable energy, it appears to me in the highest degree improbable that the very minute portion inhaled with the odorous atmosphere could occasion any injury." On this the following minute was written by the late Lord Elphinstone:—"The Officiating Professor of Chemistry has looked upon the question submitted to him as one depending on the toxicological properties of the indigo dye, regarded only in a chemical point of view. There are many nuisances which, though not poisonous absolutely are sources of such discomfort as to require removal for the sake of the public. The disgusting odour of the dyed cloths spread on the Esplanade for four hours daily must be disagreeable to all who inhabit the neighbourhood, and more than merely disagreeable to the inmates of the hospitals, who would be particularly obnoxious to the constantly recurring discomfort (?)" He (Dr. Hewlett) did not think he would be doing his duty if he did not, in such a case as the present carry out the law to the very letter.

Mr. Maxwell was understood to say that he thought the law had been overstepped, the distance of the factories from dwellings being, he believed, greater than 400 yards.

Dr. Hewlett believed that the extreme limits of the buildings, at all events, were within a distance of 400 yards; but under the 203rd section of the Act they were liable to be removed whether that was the case or not, if they were a nuisance.

Mr. Maxwell—You seem to imagine that the factories are mine. I have no interest whatever in them.

Mr. Crawford referred to section 203 of the Municipal Act with the view of showing that he had the power in his own hands to direct persons such as these indigo dyers who were considered a nuisance by him, to remove. The section was as follows:—"If it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that any place registered or licensed under the preceding sections of this Act is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or injurious to health he may give notice in writing to the occupier to discontinue within one month the use of such place, and whoever after the expiration of that time uses such place, or permits it to be used, in such manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or injurious to health, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 200 for every day during which it shall be so used." He had visited these places, and they had been found to be a most undoubted nuisance, and he had called upon these persons to remove the nuisance. If they did not remove he would proceed against them in the Police Court, and would prove that it was a nuisance, and that the dyers were conducting their trade in an obnoxious and objectionable manner. The Magistrate would hear the evidence on both sides, and would inflict penalties and enforce the orders of the Municipality if the case was proved. Such being the case he did not think it was the duty of the Bench to interfere in the matter. He was very much indebted to his friend Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for having pointed out this particular, which he (Mr. Crawford) had had some delicacy in suggesting. But he thought it was sufficient, in justice to any of those persons who might think themselves aggrieved, to state that if they continued their business in defiance of the notice and were able to prove that they were not carrying on their trade in an obnoxious manner to the public health they would be supported by the Magistrate, and should they fail to prove this they would be punished. He thought that until the Court had dealt with the cases as they were brought up it would be premature on the part of the Bench to take any action at all in the matter or to do anything more than record the petition.

Mr. Taylor said that when this subject first came before the Bench he was inclined to agree with Mr. Maxwell's views and to think that perhaps the Health Officer had been a little hasty in coming to a conclusion; but having taken the trouble to make some investigation into the matter he had come to quite the opposite opinion. He must say that this was one of those cases where freedom of trade and the convenience of it must give way to considerations of public health. He hardly knew a more intolerable nuisance than this indigo dyeing at Dadur. He had examined the place himself and it was perfectly sickening to go near it. He only wondered how people were able to live there at all; and he was quite satisfied that there was no member of the Bench who would stay for one day in the neighbourhood. Some Europeans and many respectable Portuguese lived there, and they found this an intolerable nuisance. And if that was his experience of the place in the cold weather it must be infinitely worse

A SERMON-METER.

(From the London Review.)

THE Royal family of England has for several generations been distinguished by its preference of the concerte to the symbolic. The present heir-apparent to the throne, as befits the prospective sovereign of a practical country like ours, has hitherto, as we know, betrayed a prudent distaste to illusory idealism. He has, indeed, shown himself an occasional patron of the drama; but any decided participation in æsthetic pursuits he has wisely avoided so as neither on the one hand to win the invidious reputation now possessed by the young King of Bavaria, nor, on the other hand, to endanger the free sprit of England in matters of art by binding her with what Georges Sand calls "la chaine dorée du dilettantisme royal." The Prince's illustrious mother, however, has just been provoked into exhibiting a little piece of Royal sarcasm, for which we are devoutly grateful to her. Her Majesty, not wishing to assert her personal prerogative in Church matters in order to ensure her —and her subjects'—comfort, has been graciously pleased to administer a symbolic rebuff to the too long-winded preachers of England. A sand glass of the measure of eighteen minutes has, we learn, been fixed in the pulpit of her Chapel Royal, Savoy. We have no means whatever of knowing the reasons which induced her Majesty to perform an act for which all her subjects will thank her. We are sure that Dr. Macleod is too good a courtier to be prolix, even were he in the habit of preaching long sermons from his customary pulpit in "the Barony"—which he is not. It is clear, however, that the Queen was studying the general comfort of her people when she administered this significant hint. Her Majesty never goes personally to her Royal Chapel, Savoy; and it is not to be supposed that her solicitude was awakened solely for the necessarily small congregation which meets in that out of the world corner of London. Nor can we suppose that any one of her Ministers dared to suggest the subject; for, after all, a Bill for the better regulation of insuffer able sermons would be difficult to pass through Parliament, while an official Royal edict would be looked upon as an effort in paternal government smacking of anachronism. We must conclude that the groans of her people have latterly been so loud as to reach the Queen's ear, and that her Majesty, obeying the promptings of that compassionate benevolence which has so signally marked her reign, responded to the call, and took her own way of redressing the grievances complained of.

The parable is easy of interpretation. There can be no mistake about its application. That slender glass is the Nathan's finger which points to every person who has sinned in the matter of long sermons, and the trickling of sand is the voice which says, "Thou art the man." Clearly this is the fortieth article of the Church of England, that eighteen minutes shall be the maximum duration of all sermons. As the minimum is left unrepresented, we are left to conclude that it must be described by a cipher; so that, in the case of an unusually dull country clergyman, his parishioners may have Royal authority for requesting him to discontinue his weekly moral essay altogether. Let this once be known, and there will be a sound of jubilation in the land. There are hill away in lonely country districts many thousands of people whose chief delight in life is to go to church—prompted by their religious feelings or by the wish to obtain a little innocent excitement, or by a sense of duty, or by a desire of seeing their friends. Is it not too bad that these well-meaning people should be compelled by clerical law to listen to the unspeakable drowsiness of a man who is an excellent pastor out of doors, a worthy gentleman at his own table, and a profound authority in Saxon bones, but who is intellectually a son of Belial? Now her Majesty, by fixing up this glass in her own chapel, has introduced a measure of toleration which should be applied universally. That is to say, the parishioners of any given church should have the right of ordering and erecting their own sand-glass, of such capacity as they deem advisable. The practice might introduce an ungodly element of satire into church-regulations; but, after all, its use would be invaluable. It would give those people, who are just now frightened away from the beautiful service of the Church of England by the risk of having to listen to half-an hour's duration of intolerable insipidity, a chance of altering this disposition of matters by securing a majority of their fellow parishioners and effecting the desired change. A sand-glass of five minutes, in one or two churches we could name, would be amply sufficient to allow the clergyman full time to state all the original or even semi-original thoughts he could bring to bear on his subject. A better plan, however, would be to have a series of glasses, so that the clergyman, as he improved, might be allowed a little license. The sand-glasses would then resemble the apparatus which is used to test the strength of the lungs; a higher figure being marked when the operator makes a more powerful effort. When at all apt to become lazy or indisposed, the sliding-scale of glasses would gently fall and secure his hearers from the otherwise obvious consequences. There is another class of persons whom the use of the sermon-meter may affect; and in this case the results of the new invention are less to be extolled. We refer to the ingenious gentlemen who weekly manufacture discourses for country clergymen, and transmit these compositions in duplicate to their various customers. If sermons are to be cut short, this important branch of trade must necessarily suffer. Condensation, we should fancy, would not be difficult in this art of sermon-writing; but if the stuff produced is sold by the page, as we believe it is, it follows that while the sermon may be better the writer may get less for it. We should be inclined to advocate the case of writers likely to be injured in this way as persons eligible for a Royal pension.

But why should this ingenious method of conveying a hint be employed for the benefit of clergymen alone? There are a hundred different places in which it would be used as effectively as in a church. We are aware of the danger we run in suggesting a few of such opportunities; but her Majesty's example emboldens us. Why, for instance, at Royal drawing rooms should there not be a dummy placed in a corner, whose lowness of dress should fix the line beneath which no lady should be decolletee! Another dummy might be introduced to represent a frowsy old woman, heavily laden with rouge, and burdened with unpaid for jewellery—the legend running round the foot of her dress informing the passer by that "this style is not suitable for any person under sixty." In fact, a series of similar figures might be arranged round the chief drawing room, showing every perfection by colours," "the result of stimulants," "a girls of nineteen," and so forth. Her Majesty would also do much good to the British drama by causing to be hung in a conspicuous part of every "green room" in London a small treatise published some time ago on "The Letter H," that "her Majesty's servants" in the various theatres might be tempted to revive the use of the almost obsolete aspirate. There might be hung up on the Grand Stand at Epsom a small portfolio filled with return tickets, bearing on the outside the inscription, "For all gentlemen who have no sick wives at home. To be used immediately." An adulation-meter might be published for the general good of modern critics, defining the temperature at which Brown, Jones, and Robinson become greater poets than Shakespeare, the mental atmosphere in which the same adjectives are applied to Mrs. Siddons and to the chambermaid of a provincial theatre, and the pecuniary conditions under which it is impossible to discover the difference between Ben Jonson and the author of the last new farce. Looking-glasses for the gentlemen who insist, upon identifying man as an advanced ape and are eager for proof; descriptive guides to Botany Bay for the gentlemen who perform sleight-of-hand tricks with railway shares, and a few such delicate attentions would really be of immense service to the nation. It is not possible that the Queen's eyes can do all this work, nor should we be so audacious as to hope for such a thing; but since her Royal example shows us how to cure abuses by means of satire, we doubt not her loyal people will continue her effort, and profit by their own attempts. Whether these reformations come sooner or later, however, we trust to see an immediate step being taken to shorten sermons. If this should take place, the little chapel in Savoy will henceforth have an historical and legendary interest in the eyes of a benefited and thankful people.

LA MODE—BONNETS AND MANTLES.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

WHO shall say with absolute certainty what the fashion of the new winter bonnet is to be? Not even the cunningest of Parisian modistes; for though many shapes have been invented, the particular one for which half the women in the civilized world are anxiously waiting is not yet chosen. Bonnets with decided crowns, as well as those with nearly half-crowns, and both with brims almost as flat as the brim of a sailor's hat, but without the slightest indication of lappets—as Chapeaux Marie Antoniette as they are styled—are to be the mode we are told; but so, we are informed, are other bonnets with crowns or demi-crowns and large bows perched in front or behind, and usually with long lappets that entirely cover the ears, and which go by the name of chapeaux Trianon. In the meanwhile the little fanchon worn on the crown of the head still retains its place, and all that can safely be prognosticated is that small bonnets and large chignons will remain the mode throughout the coming winter. If, however, the form of the bonnet is problematical, the material of which it will be made certainly is not; fur and feathers promise to be the haute mode, but velvet will be most commonly worn.

Fur bonnets are of black Astrakan trimmed with the brilliant plumage of some rare bird; of chinchilla, trimmed with lace and gold filigree ornaments; of ermine trimmed with lace and jet: of both light and dark sealskin—the former trimmed with delicate open work ornaments of gold and polished steel; and the whole of them having strings of velvet of the precise shade of the fur itself. Feather bonnets are seen in much greater variety. We have them in marabout, bordered with pink velvet, on which reposes an enriched narrow gold band, with white lace falls behind, and white lace and pink velvet strings fastened across the breast with a gilt wreath or star; sometimes merely the front of the bonnet will be in marabout, the crown being of fluted white satin disposed in fantail form. Chapeaux of albatross or grebe are bordered with blue velvet, and have wide strings to match, down the centre of which fall narrow feather lappets fastened in front with a steel and gold ornament. A corresponding ornament is posed at the left side of the bonnet, or an open gold band ornamented with polished steel studs divide as it were the feathers and the velvet in the front of the chapeaux. Those in peacock's or pheasant's feathers are trimmed with a lustrous green and gold dragon-fly or beetle; those of ostrich feathers are bordered with a broad plait of velvet or satin interlaced in and out a narrow gold band. Those formed of a multitude of small feathers, dyed violet, pink, rose colour, bright maroon, blue, grey, or black, are almost invariably trimmed with lace, and with either jet or gold ornaments; the grey and black chapeau usually having a pink rose posed at the left side, and the strings of the whole of them being of lace and velvet or lace and satin, matching the particular colour of the feathers of which the chapeau is formed.

A velvet chapeau of the new Trianon shape and of the new "vert Metternich" shade, is trimmed in front with a tuft of peacock's feathers, confined in their places by an open-work gold band. At the back of the crown is an elaborate velvet bow, fastened with three small engraved gold buckles; behind is a black lace fall, the ends of which, falling in front, form a second pair of strings. A chapeau of plaited garnet-coloured velvet had large garnets set in gold fringing the entire front. Above was a ruche of black lace, and behind a black lace bow and fall; the velvet strings were edged with narrow black lace, and fastened with a garnet brooch. The metallic looking wreaths, of most unnatural shades of colour, which were in such high favour for the trimming of bonnets throughout the past season, vanished with the summer flowers; but in place of them we have wreaths of velvet leaves and flowers, the veins, stalks, tendrils, and petals of which are of gold wire and thread. A bright maroon velvet bonnet was trimmed in front with clusters of small velvet flowers of the same shade, relieved with gold in the manner described. Other chapeaux are encircled with wreaths formed of leaves of velvet bordered with gold thread and of flowers of gold filigree studded with steel beads. One, of Bismark brown velvet, trimmed with large rouleaux of black satin, had a bandeau of brown velvet leaves, veined and edged with black; the ends of which, falling down, followed the course of the black satin strings and were fastened with them upon the breast. Another chapeau of maroon velvet bordered with white satin with strings to correspond, and long lappets of white blond at the sides, came to a point behind, where it was trimmed with a tuft of chrysanthemums in white velvet, with maroon velvet leaves ornamented with gold thread. Inside the front was a band of similar flowers. A blue velvet chapeau plaited in fantail form was bound with a bias of velvet, and fringed at the back with a narrow border of ostrich feathers, with which were intermingled clusters of small blue and gold panises. At times these velvet wreaths are worked with silver thread, and have silver wire stalks to the leaves and flowers. A mauve velvet fanchon was trimmed with a wreath of this character, having numerous delicate tendrils of fine silver wire interspersed among the clusters of velvet leaves. A white velvet bonnet with a white silk net veil, was trimmed at the one side with a white ostrich feather, and at the other with a white and crimson velvet bow secured by an ornamental steel and gold buckle. The front was bordered by a row of steel and gold inlaid crescent-shaped pendants. Other white velvet bonnets had ornamental gold bands in front, interlaced in and out with a light blue or pink velvet ribbon, white velvet strings fastened with a blue or pink bow, and white lace fall behind. A black velvet chapeau had a band of gold-spangled pink satin both in front and at the back, on which were placed at regular intervals steel and gold studs. Above the band ran a narrow border of black lace, standing, as it were, on end. At the left side was a handsome rose, and the black velvet strings were secured by a pink bow.

Other velvet bonnets, fluted in fantail form, are ornamented with stars, circlets, crescents, and rosettes of gold, enamelled or inlaid with imitation pearls, turquoises, emeralds, garnets, coral, malachite, &c., according to the shade of the velvet, posed at the left side, the strings being usually fastened with a corresponding ornament. A chapeau Trianon of pansy-coloured velvet had the front bound with rouleaux of satin ribbon of the same shade, which being continued across the top of the bonnet, was tied in a large bow behind, the ends of which formed strings fastening beneath the chignon. Inside the front was a large purple and yellow hearts-ease. One of the prettiest bonnets we have noticed was in honeycombed rose colour velvet trimmed with a rouleau of satin of the same shade, and with a small plume of rose colour feathers; the strings, formed by a broad tulle scarf, were fastened with a small rosebud. In place of the plume of feathers a tuft of pink roses can be worn. We must not omit to mention a bonnet we have seen made of undressed kid, bound with a narrow gold filigree, and trimmed with a spread of oak leaves and acorns in velvet of the same shade worked with gold thread.

From the foregoing descriptions of winter chapeaux it will be seen that these will be of either fur, feathers, or velvet; that they will have at any rate demi-crowns and small brims, and when of velvet will frequently be fluted in fantail form; that the trimming of these velvet chapeaux will consist of velvet wreaths or clusters of flowers on gilt stems and worked with gold thread, or of open work, inlaid gold ornaments set with polished steel studs, and occasionally even with precious stones or imitations of them; indeed it would appear that an attempt is being made to introduce real or at any rate "imitation" jewellery largely into the trimming of winter chapeaux.

Hats, or "chapeaux ronds," as they are now styled when the brim is flat, and "toques," when this is turned up, are made of fur, felt, velvet, and even Russia leather, trimmed with velvet of the same shade. The latest extravagance, however, is a hat or cap formed of the complete skin of the hedgehog, its head with its little peering eyes forming the peak in front, and its feet forming starting points for the strings, which fasten beneath the chin, as well as for those which are tied behind under the chignon. Strings, however, are now the exception rather than the rule, but the "suivez moi," of greater length than ever, still manages to hold its place. The long floating veils have disappeared, and in lieu of them we have "voilettes" of black lace hardly reaching to the chin.

Hats of black astrakan are usually trimmed with a tuft of green and gold feathers or a gilt aigrette. When of black velvet they are encircled with twisted bands of satin of two colours, such as blue and claret, black and violet, or scarlet and black, with tufts of feathers of the same shade secured by gold ornaments—a star, an arrow, a horse-shoe, or a bugle, or metal dragon-flies or beetles of more than ordinary brilliancy. In place of the feathers one now and then observes a cluster of metallic-looking purple, gold, and green hearts-eases, or branches of fern of equally brilliant hues. One black velvet hat was trimmed in front with a large rosette, in the centre of which was a large steel and gold buckle; another, which was encircled with a black ostrich feather, had a large bow of cerise velvet at the left side, on which was fastened a steel and gold butterfly. A hat of black velvet, of the Louis the Eleventh type, somewhat resembling a jockey cap with a large peak turned up at the sides, had black velvet rosettes in front and behind, and on the right side a row of large angular shaped jet beads, with a white ostrich feather at the left. Hats of this form are only just introduced, and will no doubt become very popular.

For mantles, velvet trimmed with fur promises to be the mode, though both velvet and cloth mantles trimmed with rich passementerie terminating in deep borders of lace, or long fringe strung with jet beads, and surmounted by a border of narrow lace, are very generally worn. These latter are of various shapes, with long square, rounded or pointed basques in front or behind. Some are open at the sides up to the waist, others are open in front, and others again are crossed in front over the breast like a shawl, or fall like a shawl behind. Several have simulated hoods bordered with fringe or hung with cords and tassels. Of fur-trimmed velvet mantles, the "manteau Florentin" is the almost distingue. It is of black, violet, or deep puce colour velvet, bordered all round with sable. The skirt, which is open behind to the waist, is folded over almost to the sides. From behind the folded portions hang two long narrow basques, the ends of which, trimmed with two rows of sable, after being tied in a sort of loop, fall down the skirt of the robe within a few inches of the ground; the loose open sleeves bordered all round with fur, and trimmed with fur at the shoulders, hang considerably below the waist.

CON. FOR THE PRINCE.—Why is a young lady enjoying her Sonchong like Prince Alfred's ship? Because it is the gal-at-tea—eh! (*Galatea.*)

SUITABLE TREES.—For busy-bodies, medlars; for the melancholy, pine; for the dying, olive; for an intruder, mango; for peppery people, chili; for muddy streets, room; for good cigars, white ash; for the ears of rascals, box; for the editor of a newspaper, hoax.

A PRETTY and well-dressed young lady, after looking at several pairs of gloves, lavender coloured, in a shop lately, shocked the assistant by asking him which pair he thought she "lavenderest."

WESTERN ETIQUETTE.—The Yankee traveller who saw the live Hoosier has again written to his mother telling her his experience as follows:—"Western people are death on etiquette. You can't tell a man here that he lies without fighting. A few days ago a man was telling one of his neighbours, in my hearing, a pretty large story. Says I, 'Stranger, that's a whopper.' Says he, 'Lay there, stranger,' and in the twinkling of an eye I found myself in the ditch, a perfect quadruped. Upon another occasion says I to a man I never saw before, as a woman passed, 'That isn't a specimen of your Western women, is it?' Says he, 'You're afraid of fever and ague, ain't you?' 'Very much,' says I. 'Well,' replied he, 'that lady is my wife, and if you don't apologise in two minutes, by the honour of a gentleman I swear that these two pistols (which he had cocked in his hands) shall cure you of that disorder entirely.' So I knelt down and 'politely' apologized. I admire this Western country much; but darn me if I can stand so much etiquette, it always takes me unawares."

IT is related that turkey-cocks are made to do hens' duty in France. They are made drunk with wine, their breasts first plucked, and then they are placed on a sitting of eggs. On "coming out of it" they find their breasts cold unless they remain where they are, and therefore accept the situation—that is to say, the hen's.

PLEASANT TRAVELLING.—A man who was following his wife's hearse, and was somewhat corpulent, called out to the coachman, "Drive a little slower, John; you need not be in such a hurry. Why should we make a toll of a pleasure?"

ELOQUENCE OUT WEST.—If I'm elected to this office, I will represent my constituents as the sea represents the earth, or the night contrasts with the day. I will unrivet human society, clean all its parts, and screw it together again. I will correct all abuses, purge out all corruption, and go through the enemies of our party like a rat through a new cheese. My chief recommendations are that, at a public dinner given to——, I ate more than any two men at the table; at the late election I put in twenty votes for the party; I have just bought a new suit of clothes that will do to wear in Congress; and I've got the handsomest sister in old Centucky.—*Yankee Paper.*

THE *Springfield Rupublican* is jocose about the wet weather. It says:—"Life is water-logged; nature has got the dropsy; and we need a prohibitory law and State constables against water. Camp meetings are drowned out. The corn spindles but does not fatten; the squash grows thin and watery, and the potato has begun to rot. Saddest of all, the paper-makers have lost their summer excuse for keeping up prices, and take off their hats to poor printers."

WITTY EDITORS.—An American editor says he has given 20,000 dollars for a racehorse in order that he may catch defaulting subscribers. Another, having heard that drowning men remember every event of their lives, advises his subscribers to bathe in deep water.

A "PRACTICAL MAN" writes to enquire the difference between "a *heavy* swell," a "man of weight" and "a waiter." Definition:—The first serves as a laughing-stock and is a fop; the second serves his country and often has a shop; the third serves the customers who want a chop.

RAILWAY SAFETY SWITCH.—It is of the utmost importance that the points on railways should be in the proper position. If they are not, a train may run into the wrong line, and thus destructive collisions ensue. Such has been but too often the cause of serious accidents, and great mischief to both life and property. The pointsman may be neglectful, or over-fatigue may cause him to forget his duty. Hitherto, writes the *Intellectual Observer*, there were no effective means of discovering the circumstance until it was too late. A very ingenious and simple application of electricity now renders it extremely easy. The switch is so arranged that, whenever it is not in a proper position, it completes the electric circuit of a galvanic battery, and the current thus set in motion operates on an electro-magnetic apparatus, which keeps an alarm-bell ringing where it cannot but draw the attention of responsible persons to the pointsman's neglect so that the switch may be put in its proper position before any injury is done.

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